Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 64 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, February 25, 1794. [Whole No. 522.]

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3aw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31ſt of laſt month, the ſubſcriber addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *Thomas Pearſall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall*, merchant in New-York, incloſing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorſed on the back thereof in theſe words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonſtall—Eben. Huntington.*"—He alſo addreſſed a letter to Meſſrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and incloſed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of ſaid *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Poſt-Office on ſaid 31ſt January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were ſeverally addreſſed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requeſted to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorſed, I think was a York bank bill, and ſome others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any perſon diſcovering the Thief, and returning the Money, ſhall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

Philoſophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehenſive View of Philoſophical, Political, and Theological Syſtems, from the creation of the world to the preſent time, &c. He will begin this ſecond courſe of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar ſchool room, 4th ſtreet, and will finiſh it in a month.—The idea of it was ſuggeſted by ſome Ladies for the improvement of the ſex—but it is calculated for both ſexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will diſcover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new ſcene of enjoyment and delight, as that of ſeeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper uſe of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philoſophical region of ſublime enjoyments and rational pleaſures, as much ſuperior to the pleaſures and amuſements of others as a man is to a child in ſtature, and which will endure the ſhock of adverſity, and not forſake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the uſe and end of all real knowledge is practice and happineſs, this courſe will tend to promote perſonal happineſs, and fit for the duties of ſociety, one part of it will be on the preſervation of health of body and ſerenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: thoſe who obſerved the author's regimen, eſcaped the Peſtilential diſeaſe in the houſe were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philoſophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Aſſortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ftf

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 25.

From a Correſpondent.

Our anarchy men, pretend that they would have the People ſtrong and the Government weak. They are againſt the Government, that is clear. They are againſt the People, that is equally clear. Witneſs, their ſchemes the ſummer paſt. They tried their utmoſt to counteract the Preſident's wiſe meaſures. A feeble government, or a feeble ſpirited man would have been borne down and ſwept into hoſtile meaſures. Tuſcany and Genoa, ſhew this truth by their example. Poland has ever been played upon in like manner. The crazy miſrule of Clubs would make this Country the prize or more properly the fire-ſhip of foreign incendiaries. We owe our peace to the energy of our magiſtracy.

A *federal* government ſays a correſpendent, in the General Advertiſer, would ruin France, becauſe the royal faction would throw themſelves into one or more of the federate republics, and thereby the whole would ſink under its enemies. Mr. Genet's game of bringing a ſtate into play againſt the Union, looks *federal*. The tendency and the deſign were plain, yet our faction juſtified the act and the agent, and that paper is devoted ſomewhat remarkably to the vindication of the offender. Men have loſt their lives in France for only *thinking* what was *done* here. It is proper to mark this circumſtance, as it marks men.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS.

MUNICIPALITY, Nov. 24.

The National Commiſſioners at Lyons, Fouche and Collet d'Herbois, have ordered:

1ſt, That all the public edifices which can be deſtroyed by undermining or by fire, ſhall be immediately marked out for deſtruction.

2d, That every thief and robber ſhall be tied to a ſtake, with this inſcription in large letters, Muſcadin (ſop or petit maitre), on his breaſt.

3d, That whoſoever will occaſion the ſlighteſt commotion, or will favour it by exclamations or threats, ſhall be tried by the Popular Tribunal, as a counter revoluntioniſt.

4th, That all infirm citizens, and aged men, ſhall be maintained, lodged, and found in cloaths, at the expence of the rich inhabitants of their cantons.

5th, That every mendicant or idler ſhall be confined.

9th. That in order to procure work for ſuch as are willing and able, there ſhall be levied by every commons a revolutionary tax on the rich, in proportion to their fortune and to their inciviſm (diſaffection.)

7th, That all ſuſpected perſons ſhall be impriſoned until the concluſion of the war, and that nothing ſhall be left with them, but what is barely neceſſary.

8th, That all bakers ſhall be obliged to bake only one ſort of bread, to be called equality bread.

Chaumette—"The junction of our armies was happily effected at La Vendee. The rebels are now ſhut up as in a rat trap; if they ſhould eſcape from thence, let us all exclaim, treaſon! treaſon! Let us all riſe together, and call for the puniſhment of the traitors—we are threatened—the women of the town are turning devotees. They are paid by the prieſthood. Not daring to carry on openly their infamous trade, they go into the churches and pray. They are anxious to create ſcenes of horror, and ſhed more blood in the ſtreets of Paris, and renew with the prieſts St. Bartholemew's day. He enumerated all the misfortunes occaſioned by fanaticiſm in La Vendee, where the Ruſſians, with the roſary in hand, aſſaſſinated our brothers, and threw them into the fire."

Chaumette praiſed the people of Paris who have renounced idolatry, and only adore the Supreme Being; but he was apprehenſive leſt the clergy ſhould ſtill enſnare the good citizens.

"The prieſts, (ſaid he) whoſe altars are built on the human ſkulls, are capable of every crime; they make uſe of poiſon to ſatisfy their revenge; and if you do not take care, they will work miracles. They will poiſon the warmeſt patriots, burn the commons houſe and the national treaſury, they will ſpring mines, renew a gunpowder plot; and when their victims ſhall periſh by fire, ſword, and poiſon, then will cry out—It is heaven that puniſhes them.

He moved the council to declare, that if any commotion is ſtirred up in favour of fanaticiſm that all the clergy ſhall be impriſoned. (Applauded.) And conſidering that the people of Paris, have declared, that they acknowledge no other worſhip than that of reaſon and truth, the council reſolved:

1ſt, That all the churches and temples of different religions and worſhip which are known to be in Paris ſhall be inſtantly ſhut.

2d, That whatever troubles may enſue in Paris, in conſequence of religious motives, the prieſts and miniſters of the different religions ſhall each be particularly reſponſible.

3d, That every perſon requiring the opening of a church, or temple, ſhall be put under arreſt as a ſuſpected perſon.

4th, That the revolutionary committee are invited to have a watchful eye over the clergy of every denomination.

5th, That there ſhall be addreſſed a petition to the Convention, to invite them to decree, that prieſts ſhall be excluded every public function and adminiſtration, as well as from the manufacture of arms of every kind.

6th, That the preſent reſolution ſhall be printed, poſted up, and ſent to the department of Paris, to the commons of its diſtrict, to the ſections and popular ſocieties of Paris.

From the Paris papers of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, of November.

The dutcheſs of Orleans arrived at Paris on the 23d November, and was immediately committed to the Luxemburg.

A great number of the perſons who ſigned the famous petition of the 8000 and the 20,000, have been taken up.

The ſection of Quince Vingt, has requeſted that an altar ſhould be erected, on which a perpetual fire ſhould be kept by young virgins. Their requeſt however has not been complied with.

In each ſection a column is to be elevated on which the following inſcription is to be placed; "The good man never dies:—He lives for ever in the recollection of his fellow citizens."

The council general of the municipality have paſſed a reſolution, by which all commiſſaries of the ſections refuſing to aſſiſt in funeral proceſſions ſhall be diſmiſſed from their offices. The flag to be carried in theſe proceſſions is to be of three colours.

Laborde, the rich banker, has been taken up at his country houſe of Mereville, and is now on the road to Paris.

Danton whoſe influence appeared to be wavering during the continuance of his illneſs, was received with the moſt unbounded applauſe when he made his firſt appearance in the convention, on the 22d of November.

In the ſitting of the Jacobins on the 22d, a letter was communicated, in which a plot was developed, that had been formed to ſurrender the port of Havre to the Engliſh.

Thomas Paine, of whoſe departure for America the moſt abſurd reports have been circulated, is ſtill at Paris—He ſeldom frequents the Convention.—When Danton made his firſt appearance on the 22d of November, he was accompanied by Thomas Paine.

The reaſon that the latter member of the convention has never been moleſted in conſequence of his attachment to the Briſſotine party, is, his ſuppoſed popularityin America, his work on the Rights of Man, and his entire ignorance of the French language, which would render it impoſſible for him to carry on any intrigues injurious to the unity and indiviſibility of the republic.

General Lamoriere is on his trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, February 14.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives that the Senate concur in this bill.

The bill, "authorizing and directing the ſettlement of the accounts of Major-General La Fayette," was read the ſecond time, and after debate,

On motion,

Ordered, That it lie for conſideration, and enquiry.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," and after debate—

On motion,

Ordered, That it be re-committed.

Mr. Cabot from the committee appointed the 3d inſtant, reported a bill "in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States" which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That the bill paſs to the 2d. reading.

After conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, Feb. 17.

The petition of Michael Schmyſer, agent for Conrad Laub and others, petitioners againſt the election of Mr. Gallatin, to be Senator of the United States, was preſented and read, praying to be heard by counſel.

Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

The conſideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, was reſumed, and after progreſs,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed until Wedneſday next.

Mr. Viming reported from the joint committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and ſons," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk.

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice Preſident—And he withdrew.

The Vice Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, 'An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons" and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The bill "in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States"—was read the ſecond time—

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday February 18.

Mr. Strong from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," reported amendments.

Ordered, That the bill be printed as the committee have reported it amended.

The bill "in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that the title thereof be "An act in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States"—that it be ingroſſed, and that the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives therein.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported, that they had this day, laid the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons," before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary from the department of Treaſury, together with fourteen ſtatements of tonnage, for a year ending the 30th of Sept. 1792, according to the *entries* of veſſels in the United States during that period, which were read.

Ordered that they lie for conſideration.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wedneſday, February 19.

The honorable James Gunn from the ſtate of Georgia took his ſeat in the Senate.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the petition of conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States.

On motion,

Ordered, That the conſideration thereof be further poſtponed until to-morrow.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, February 19, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter which I have received from the Chief Juſtice and Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States; and, at their deſire, the repreſentation, mentioned in the ſame letter, pointing out certain defects in the judiciary ſyſtem.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and repreſentation therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to Mr. Ellſworth, Mr. Strong, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Livermore and Mr. Potts, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

Conformable to the order of the day the Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made the 16th of January laſt, that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative and judiciary capacity.

On motion by Mr. Martin that the queſtion be now taken on the propoſitions, generally.

A motion was made for the previous queſtion to wit: Shall the queſtion be now put on the following preliminary reſolutions?

"Reſolved, That in all repreſentative governments, the Repreſentatives are reſponſible for their conduct to their conſtituents, who are entitled to ſuch information that a diſcrimination and juſt eſtimate be made thereof.

"Reſolved, That the Senate of the United States being the repreſentatives of the ſovereignties of the individual ſtates, whoſe baſis is the people, owe equal reſponſibility to the powers by which they are appointed, as if that body were derived immediately from the people, and that all queſtions and debates ariſing thereupon, in their legiſlative and judiciary capacity, ought to be public.

"Reſolved, That the mode adopted by the Senate of publiſhing their journals, and extracts from them in newſpapers, is not adequate to the purpoſe of circulating ſatisfactory information—while the principles and deſigns of the individual members are withheld from public view, reſponſibility is deſtroyed, which on the publicity of their deliberations, would be reſtored;—the conſtitutional powers of the Senate become more important, in being more influential over the other branch of the legiſlature;—abuſe of power—maladminiſtration of office, more eaſily detected, and corrected;—jealouſies riſing in the public mind from ſecret legiſlation prevented;—and greater confidence placed by our fellow-citizens in the national government, by which their lives, liberties and properties are to be ſecured and protected."

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

To poſtpone the main queſtion to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, to wit:

"Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative and judiciary capacity, except on ſuch occaſions as in their judgment may require ſecrecy, and that this rule commence on day of "

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 14—Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent,

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are

Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Cabot, Ellſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Izard, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, King, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Taylor.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill "authorizing and directing the ſettlement of the accounts of Major-General La Fayette," and having amended the ſame,

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

On motion,

Mr Rutherfurd obtained leave of abſence for a few days.

On motion,

To reconſider the following motion, to wit:

"Reſolved, That it be a ſtanding rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open, while the Senate ſhall be ſitting in a legiſlative and judiciary capacity, except on ſuch occaſions, as in their judgment, may require ſecrecy, and that this rule commence on day of ."

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent,

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are

Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Foſter, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellſworth, Frelinghuyſen, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining.

A motion was made to amend the motion laſt re-conſidered, as follows:

"Reſolved, That after the end of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, and ſo ſoon as ſuitable galleries ſhall be provided for the Senate chamber, the ſaid galleries ſhall be permitted to be opened every morning, ſo long as the Senate ſhall be engaged in their legiſlative capacity, (unleſs in ſuch caſes as may in the opinion of the Senate require ſecrecy) after which, the ſaid galleries ſhall be cloſed;" and after debate,

The Senate adjourned to 11'clock to morrow morning.

Thurſday, Feb. 20.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the motion made yeſterday, to amend the motion *then* reconſidered, reſpecting the opening the doors of the Senate chamber, whilſt ſitting in a legiſlative capacity.

On motion, To commit the motion for amendment:

It paſſed in the negative.

On motion,

That the amendment be agreed to:

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 18—Nays—9.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent,

Thoſe who voted in affirmative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Ellſworth, Foſter, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Taylor, and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Chabot, Frelinghuyſen, Gallatin, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherfurd, and Strong.

On motion to adopt the reſolution amended, as follows:

"Reſolved, That after the end of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, and ſo ſoon as ſuitable galleries ſhall be provided for the Senate chamber, the ſaid galleries ſhall be permitted to be opened every morning, ſo long as the Senate ſhall be engaged in their legiſlative capacity, unleſs in ſuch caſes as may in the opinion of the Senate require ſecrecy; after which, the ſaid galleries ſhall be cloſed."

It paſſed in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Ellſworth, Foſter, Gallatin, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Monroe, Potts, Taylor, and Vining.

Thoſe who voted in the negative are,

Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Frelinghuyſen, Izard, Mitchell, Morris, Rutherfurd, and Strong.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he yeſterday approved and ſigned the act entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons."

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled, "An act for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels, which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States" in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The bill laſt mentioned was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

On motion,

Reſolved, That on a motion made and ſeconded to ſhut the doors of the Senate, on the diſcuſſion of any buſineſs which may in the opinion of a member, require ſecrecy, the Preſident ſhall direct the gallery to be cleared, and that during the diſcuſſion of ſuch motion, the doors ſhall remain ſhut.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin, to be a Senator of the United States.

Mr. Gallatin exhibited to the Senate a written ſtatement of facts agreed to between himſelf and the petitioners, which was read—and after debate,

On motion,

Ordered, That the further conſideration of the report of the committee be poſtponed until to-morrow, and that in the mean time, the ſtatement of facts exhibited on the part of Mr. Gallatin, be printed for the uſe of the Senate.

On motion,

Ordered, That the ſecond reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," as reported to be amended by the committee, be the order of the day for Tueſday next.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, Feb. 21.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States," was read the ſecond time.

On motion,

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Burr, and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Vice Preſident laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary for the department of War, ſtating certain defects in the act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs; entitled, "An act to regulate the claims to invalid penſions," which was read.

Ordered that it lie for conſideration.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, reſpecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, and after progreſs—

On motion,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. FENNO,

You are requeſted to publiſh the following remarks on an article from a correſpondent in the General Advertiſer of Tueſday laſt, entitled,

"RELIGION OF FRANCE."

St. Bartholomew's, Wars, Murders, &c. Mr. Bache's correſpondent, I ſuppoſe, has logic enough, and religion little enough, to charge the crimes of mankind to the ſcore of religion itſelf. If any exiſting ſociety of men is to be deſcribed by the abuſe committed in the dreadful times of civil or religious revolutions, where religion unfortunately was complicated with temporal intereſts, let that immaculate ſociety ſtep forward; let modern philoſophy itſelf ſay, if it dare, *Munda Sum a ſanguine*. Let the curious read the moſt partial hiſtorians, even Rapin himſelf, relating the religious perſecutions in England; let them read a few ſheets publiſhed in the year 1789, Dublin, by Amyas Griffith, who was no papiſt; let them read, if they can without horror, the executions of moſt innocent men, for the cauſe of religion alone, as their ſentences proclaimed, in the days of Elizabeth. Let them aſk thoſe penal laws that puniſhed men before they were born, or before they were able to be guilty of a breach of the peace—why men were to be robbed for not believing what they could not? Sir, I do not defend popery, for popery I underſtand with Mr. Fox, to be the Catholic religion, with ſuch creeds as are made for us, but not with thoſe we hold ourſelves. Popery, in the firſt ſenſe, I am convinced, is the rankeſt of all hereſies. The Catholic religion, in the laſt ſenſe, has done no harm, and can do no harm to mankind any where. Proteſtants, with reaſon, appeal to their doctrines to be judged by them, and why are not Catholics to be allowed the ſame privilege? The liberal Proteſtant condemns perſecution as wickedneſs, and ſo does the liberal Catholic. Certain excluſions of citizenſhip, &c. are ſtill in force in ſome Catholic countries, and the ſame temper is to be found in ſome proteſtant countries alſo. The American Proteſtant grieves to find any of his brethren poſſeſſed by the ſpirit of perſecution, and in this point the American Catholic is of the ſame ſentiment.——But the maſſacre of Vaſſi! of—&c.

Sir, certain houſes of Philadelphia are the chief places of reſort of the people of a certain nation, even on that ſolemn day when chriſtians are employed in divine worſhip. Muſt the Catholic religion anſwer for this alſo? What reaſon is there, or what juſtice, to throw in the face of the Catholics of America, crimes committed hundreds of years ago, thouſands and thouſands of miles off? What has the Catholic, as well as the Proteſtant, to do with ſuch men, unleſs to condemn the wickedneſs of the times, and frown on the perpetrators of robbery and murder? for ſhame! Mr. Bache's correſpondent, become liberal. You are now at leaſt in a land of freedom—let the air of America impregnate your ſoul with ſentiments worthy of a man and of a chriſtian. If you think it lawful to cut off every head that may conceive a federal government a good one, at leaſt leave your fellow citizens uninſulted, who conceive their religion the true one. There are laws in this country which we obſerve and revere. Many among us fought for the liberty to make and enjoy them. When we tranſgreſs them, we ſhall alſo tranſgreſs our religion, and even then, it is the falſe Catholic, but not the Catholic religion that ought to bear the blame.

Feb. 18. CATHOLICUS.

P. S. *Catholic as I am, it is my very heart's creed, that the perſecutors of all religious ſocieties whatſoever, not only deſerve to be cut off from the churches they claim but even that by perſecution they are ipſo facto ſeparated from the ſpirit of Chriſt, as well as by adultery or murder. Were a Turk to write a hiſtory of all the murders, wars, proſcriptions, &c. that have been practiſed and committed by chriſtians of all denominations, and paint the Goſpel of Chriſt in ſuch bloody colours, what in general would be a*

chriſtian's anſwer? The Mahometan's method would be the ſame that is made uſe of by ungodly deiſts, to run down a law which reaſon alone compels them to confeſs to be a moſt perfect ſyſtem of the moſt perfect morality. Let your correſpondent be candid, and draw from theſe principles the conſequences that are inſeparable.

Sir, What may be a Frenchman's religion in Paris, or in Philadelphia, concerns me but little; but malicious reflections on a religion, ſtudied and profeſſed by a very numerous body of good American citizens, concern me and many others very much. The cauſe of liberty I admire in Frenchmen, but their chriſtianity when depurated I envy no religious ſociety to enjoy, that has a taſte to become pious a la mode de Paris.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

A BILLET.

Gracchus has labored hard to decypher the card, or more properly the *pack* of of cards of A. B. that he might not mortify his *courtly* feelnigs by treating a performance, which, from his manner muſt be high in his *own* eſtimation, by a contemptuous ſilence. A. B. will pardon him for writing upon *paper*, for he did not know how to become poſſeſſed of a card huge enough to contain even this morſel, much leſs had he extended it to the complimentary length of A. B's reply. The *plebeian* feelings of Gracchus will not allow him to do ſuch violence to his judgment, as to compliment A. B. upon *his* "luminous" production; but he will nevertheleſs, do him the juſtice to ſay that he has the wonderful INSTRUMENTALITY of ſhedding *darkneſs* upon a ſubject. Gracchus feels himſelf highly flattered, that A. B. has condeſcendingly granted in his *card*, what he denied in his firſt labor. It certainly evinces *candor*, when a man will even "*un-wittingly*," publicly renounce errors that he has publicly aſſerted. There being, then, no difference of opinion betwen A. B. and him (if A. B. *means* any thing in his card) Gracchus will take a humble leave of him by aſking him two queſtions—As he has *reduced* the Preſident from the whole to *a part* of the ſovereign for the people, Gracchus would be glad to know *what part* of the ſovereign he is, whether the hands or the feet, the nails or the teeth? He would be glad to be informed alſo of the difference between *opprobrious epithets*, which A. B. may ſuppoſe merited, and abuſe? According to his explanation, it could not be conſidered as abuſe, ſhould Gracchus call him a *muddy headed creature*, where he only to aſſure him at the ſame time, that he thought he deſerved it. If A. B. ſhould deſcend from his dignity to anſwer theſe plebeian queſtions, Gracchus would feel himſelf enlightened by his anſwer, if he would deign to accommodate himſelf to vulgar comprehenſion, and conſider *ſenſe*, or intelligibility, (he will pardon this laſt word) in his reply, for a man of his figure need not be told, that *uncommon minds* only, can find an end to a circle.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Tueſday February 25.

It ſhould have been noticed in the minutes of yeſterday's proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives—that the bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year 1794, was read the third time and paſſed.

In the account of the Preſident's meſſage yeſterday, for "Britiſh Secretary of State," read *American Secretary of State.*

On Wedneſday the 19th inſt. when the Houſe were in committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, the ſecound reſolution for the protection of the commerce of the United States, againſt the Algerine corſairs, being under conſideration in the words following, viz. "Reſolved, That for the purpoſe of defraying the coſt of a naval armament, and the annual expenſe thereof, after the day of there ſhall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on which a duty of 7 1-2 per cent. is now payable, an additional duty of one per cent."

Mr. Dayton ſaid that as on a former day he had pledged himſelf to the Houſe, to offer an amendment to this reſolution, he was now prepared to do it, and ſhould take up very little of the time of the committee in general prefatory remarks.

No member preſent, he ſaid, could be ignorant that the articles falling under the deſcription of thoſe ſubjected to a duty of 7 1-2 per cent. were for the moſt part purchaſed, and uſed by the poorer claſs of people who were leſs able to bear additional burthens than any other—That indeed very many of thoſe articles, and ſome of the moſt important of them were real neceſſaries, and could not be furniſhed in this country, but muſt be brought from abroad, for a long time at leaſt to come; among which he particularly mentioned coarſe woollens, &c.

That under this impreſſion he took the liberty to move that inſtead of laying one per cent. additional duty, as the ſelect committee had reported, on thoſe articles, it might be reduced to one half per cent only.

Mr. Dayton ſaid he was aware that the reduction of one half as propoſed by him, would occaſion a diminution in the ſum to be raiſed of about 75,000 dollars under that head of revenue, but that the committee of the whole might ſee and underſtand his whole plan and object, before they decided upon a part, he would in his place read to them what he intended to offer as a ſubſtitute to remedy that deficiency.

Here Mr. D. read a variety of ſpecific articles which he ſaid were either luxuries of life and conſequently conſumed or uſed by thoſe who were moſt able to pay the duties, or articles which our own artiſts and manufacturers could ſupply in ſufficient quantity, eſpecially if this ſmall additional protection could be held out to them.

The principal of them were as follows, viz.

On boots, 25 cents per pair—On ſhoes and ſlippers for men and women, 5 cents, and thoſe for children, 3 cents—On millenary ready made, on artificial flowers, feathers, &c. 5 per cent. ad valorem.

2 per cent. ad valorem additional.

On caſt, ſlit and rolled iron, and generally all manufactures of iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or of which either of theſe metals is the article of chief value, not being otherwiſe particularly enumerated, (braſs and iron wire excepted) cabinet wares, carpets and carpeting—Leather tanned and tawed, and generally all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwiſe particularly enumerated.

Medicinal drugs, except thoſe commonly uſed in dying. Matts and floor cloths, hats, caps and bonnets of every ſort, gloves, mittens, ſtockings, fans, buttons, buckles, ſheathing and cartridge paper, all powders, perfumes, coſmetics and all dentifrice preparations.

On gold, ſilver and plated wares, gold and ſilver lace, jewellery and paſte-work, clocks and watches, and the following groceries, viz. cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniſeed, currants, dates, figs, plumbs, prunes, raiſins, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles, oil, muſtard in flour.

On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the chief material, printed, ſtained or colored, one and a half per cent. ad valorem.

The additioual duties which he had propoſed on the articles he had thus particularly enumerated, would amount to about 75,000 dollars, which would be the diminution occaſioned by the reduction of a half per cent. agreeably to his motion.

Mr. D. ſaid that he hoped every member whether he favored or oppoſed a naval armament to protect our commerce and our coaſts and harbors, would aid him in his endeavors to render the ways and means for raiſing the monies as little burthenſome and as unexceptionable as poſſible. If the reſolution for building and equipping the five frigates, ſhould ultimately be negatived, it by no means followed that the time ſpent in the diſcuſſion and amendment of the reſolution immediately under conſideration, would be uſeleſsly ſpent. In any future call for money, the ways and means which ſhould be on this occaſion preferred, would probably be reſorted to, and it was therefore of importance, that all ſhould unite their exertions, to make the meaſure as unobjectionable as poſſible.

So far as the encouragement of our own manufactures could be made to conſiſt with the encreaſe of revenue, it was certainly deſirable to effect it, and it was with a view to both thoſe important objects that he had ſelected the articles which he had enumerated. It was to be remembered Mr. D. added, that it was not now a queſtion whether they ſhould raiſe more money, (this had already been determined) but whether the encreaſe of duties ſhould fall upon the neceſſaries of life, or upon articles of luxury, and ſuch other articles as the United States were capable of ſupplying within themſelves, independently of foreign countries.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion which turned principally upon the propriety of affording the protection and encouragement which was contemplated in the amendment in favor of the iron and of the iron manufactures of the United States, it was moved and carried, that locks, hinges and two or three other articles (which it was ſaid, could not be manufactured in this country) ſhould be excepted.

The motions of Mr. Dayton were then agreed to, and were adopted as part of the report of the committee.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 25.

FROM CORRESPONDNTS.

A correſpondent finds no *inconſiſtency* in the conduct of the Government towards the *preſent* Miniſter of France and his *predeceſſor*, as mentioned in Mr. Bache's paper of this morning. The latter endeavored to involve this country in a war, oppoſed meaſures of the government, and inſulted the Chief Magiſtrate. The former has explicitly expreſſed his approbation of the meaſures of the government, teſtified the utmoſt reſpect for the Chief Magiſtrate, and has diſavowed all the proceedings of M. Genet which had a tendeney to war. It is a matter of courſe then that the officers of the Federal Government, and the friends of order, peace and tranquility ſhould manifeſt a friendly diſpoſition to the new Miniſter, whoſe language and conduct are ſo congenial with their wiſhes, as they reprobate the language and proceedings of the *ci devant* miniſter which tended to diſorganize the government, and introduce all the horrors of anarchy and war. The officers of the federal government and the federal intereſt of this country, were never hoſtile *to France* under M. Genet's miniſtry, but they were hoſtile to *his proceedings*, which appeared to them calculated to ruin this country.

It is natural that the *preachers of peace* ſhould ſhew reſpect to a Miniſter who is the *meſſenger of peace*: it is natural that the officers of the government ſhould be pleaſed with the appearance of one who is particularly charged to expreſs his approbation of the late meaſures of the government, and the deſire of his nation to maintain them. This conduct implies no change of principles, but an adherence to a ſyſtem of peace.

While we abuſe Britiſh publications for their attempts to injure the cauſe of liberty, let us not by ſervile imitation fall into the ſame errors, let us ſupport a government which is founded on the affections of the American people, and a model for the nations of Europe—Let us ſupport and encourage the freedom of the preſs, but let us puniſh its licentiouſneſs.

☞ *The paragraph preceding the above, we doubt not was dictated by the moſt friendly motives—but on reflection, our Correſpondent will ſee ſome reaſons for its non-appearance in this paper.*

OBSERVER—No. III.

MR. FENNO,

The Obſerver, was much gratified, laſt evening, at the New Theatre; on ſeeing ſo many of his fair country women grace that reſort of genteel company.—He ventures to aſſert, that in point of number, elegance and beauty, ſuch a collection has not been ſeen in America; at the ſame time he moſt humbly requeſts a pardon from his Fair friends in Boſton; and aſks them to think, *number* is the only applicable word to them:—His fair friends who are the ſubject of theſe remarks, will add new claims to reſpect, by a perfect acquieſcence, in *equality*, with thoſe of Boſton, as to elegance and beauty.

To the performers of inſtrumental muſic, the Obſerver, with great pleaſure, remarks, that they riſe in his eſtimation; keep to your reſolutions, my friends, play ſuch pieces of muſic, as are allotted to you by the managers, or yourſelves; the gallery will ſoon be convinced of its propriety.

Americans muſt highly reliſh the compliment paid to their National cockade.

Mrs. Whitlock in the character of Belvidera, in Venice Preſerved, deſerves unmingled praiſe. She pronounces the Engliſh language in its purity and perfection, the Obſerver requeſts the attention of all the players, to her pronunciation and accent: he thinks the model an excellent one.

Mr. Fennell, in the character of Pierre was truly *great*: The Obſerver hints to him, a critical attention to muſical cadence eſpecially at an interrogation: Mr. Fennell will certainly notice a hint, friendly to his improvement.

Mr. Whitlock, in Priuli, filled his part with much propriety.

The obſerver was pleaſed, with the exhibition of the Paſtoral Dance, a ſecond time; but preſumes Mr. Francis, will keep in mind, that a repetition once too often, is much worſe, than twice too ſparing.

Mr. Bates in the character of Sharp, (in the Lying Valet) did honor to himſelf as an actor; if Mr. Bates in other characters, only proves equal to himſelf in this, the obſerver pronounces him as near a finiſhed *actor*, as proper ambition can hope, or rational expectation can wiſh.

Mr. Moreton, Mrs. Frances, and Mrs. Shaw, the Obſerver recognized, with uncommon ſatisfaction, as gaining by repetition, upon public eſteem; and he is extremely out in calculation, if a harveſt of well earned applauſe does not avait them.

The Obſerver, is happy to acknowledge his great obligation to the managers for their exertions, to afford rational amuſement, coupled with mental improvement. He requeſts all thoſe who are, in principle, oppoſed to Theatrical entertainments, to attend the New Treatre once, and afterwards, on reflection, each lay his hand on his heart, and ſay, whether his morals are depraved by it—ſay whether thoſe delicate and fine ſpun threads of his ſoul, deſignated by his Maker, to heighten his enjoyment, are not improved, and his heart expanded with benevolence.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New York.

Brig Columbia, Wolf, Bourdeaux
Betſey, Bowen, Amſterdam
Schr. Providence, Raiſbeck, Halifax
Sally, Dunn, Norfolk

Capt. Dunn, on leaving the Capes of Virginia, ſaw 5 ſail of the line enter the Capes under French colours, and 2 armed brigs from 10 to 24 guns.

☞ *DRACO, an Ode, and an "Extract from a pamphlet now in the preſs," to-morrow.—The Debates on Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions, we hope to reſume alſo at the ſame time.—Other articles as ſoon as poſſible.*

NEW THEATRE.

To-Morrow Evening, Feb. 26,
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, called

Love in a Village.

Sir William Meadows,	Mr. Morris.
Juſtice Woodcock,	Mr. Bates.
Hawthorn,	Mr. Darley.
Young Meadows,	Mr. Marſhall.
Euſtace,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Hodge,	Mr. Francis.
Deborah Woodcock,	Mrs. Shaw.
Lucinda,	Mrs. Warrell.
Roſetta,	Mrs. Marſhall.
Madge,	Miſs Broadhurſt.

In Act 1ſt, a STATUE SCENE and DANCE by the Characters.

Servants at the Statue—Mr. Warrell, Mr. Bliſſet, Mr. Rowſon, Mrs. Rowſon, Mrs. Bates, and Mrs. De Marque, &c.

After the Opera, the

CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, *in two Acts, written by the late David Garrick,*

CALLED

The Guardian.

Mr. Hartley,	Mr. Whitlock.
Sir Charles Clackit,	Mr. Morris.
Young Clackit,	Mr. Finch.
Servant,	Maſter Warrell.
Lucy,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Harriet,	Mrs. Marſhall.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Vivat Reſpublica.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2awam

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. d3t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just Imported,
From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street*,
A Large and Valuable
COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
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Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
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Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the state trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the state of Pennsylvania on impeachment:—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this state, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be completed.

II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.

III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the state Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquital of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-street; Wrigley and Berriman, No. 149, Chesnut-street, and by the different booksellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. taw tf

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City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

JAMAICA, *ss.*

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases wherein the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practised in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, *Speaker.*

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, *Cl. Council.*

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, *Sec.*

*** The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

☞ *Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.*

☞ *As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250lb.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.